cussed the matter once with Olney, himself, and he was more than half inclined to agree with me.

Drosera longifolia, as we called it then, grew in Olneyville swamp and in the swamps between that village and the head of the cove. I suppose by this time the old swamp is all filled up. It was a great locality. Carex exilis, C. teretiuscula, Epilobium molle (so we termed it then), and many other things belonged there. I believe I gathered the last specimens of Linnaea at Mr. Olney's locality. When last I visited the spot the plant had been all 'improved' away. It grew in Connecticut ten miles west of the Rhode Island line in just one spot. It may, however, easily occur in Fiskeville or Burrillville."

[The one and only Linnaea locality was quite near the then sadly neglected grave of Esek. Hopkins, first commander of the American Navy. — W. W. B.]

"With regard to the orchids, Bigelow's Habenaria fimbriata is now H. psycodes and his psycodes the modern lacera, while he makes what is now fimbriata, grandiflora. So also his Corallorhiza odontorhiza is, I am satisfied, C. multiflora, Nutt., which is twenty times more common in New England. In fact, I never saw C. odontorhiza in Rhode Island but once, in Warwick. In after years the same locality was entirely barren. Bigelow's Myriophyllum procumbens is the half terrestrial form of M. ambiguum, Nutt., and to be found (in my day) in both forms at Little Benedict Pond. Lygodium I never saw growing except at Quinsnickett, Smithfield, where it was introduced. There is another locality in Burrillville."

[My own locality, in South Scituate, was, when I last visited it, about 1880, a fine one. The copse near the water was full of it.—W. W. B.]

"I wonder whether the old salt marsh where Olney first found Scirpus Olneyi, still remains. Even in my time they had put a road through leaving the original patch upon one side. It is far from uncommon in California."

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Baptisia tinctoria (L.) R. Br. growing as a tumble-weed on

Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. It assumed a nearly spherical form late in the season, and early in the winter broke away just at the ground with an almost circular fracture. It rolled over the Vineyard hills in a manner quite like that of the tumble-weeds of the Great Plains.— Charles E. Bessey, University of Nebraska.

Two Erodiums at Tewksbury, Massachusetts. — It is not often that the collector, who has botanized for many years, in the country about his home, is afforded the keen pleasure of meeting with a species new to his experience. It was, therefore, an unmixed delight for me, to discover in a neglected field at Tewksbury, Massachusetts, two species of *Erodium* which proved on examination to be *E. cicutarium*, L' Her., and *E. Botrys*, Bertol. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season (Nov. 4, 1900) which gave an additional zest to the pleasure of discovery, both species bore abundant flowers and fruit and the foliage was fresh and green.

Erodium cicutarium is given in most of our manuals and local floras as of occasional occurrence, but E. Botrys is mentioned for this region only in the Flora of Middlesex County, where the only locality given is "Westford, Woolen-Mill Yard (Dr. C. W. Swan). A native of South Europe but introduced in California wool."

Wishing to secure additional material, as I found that but few of my botanical friends had collected these plants, I visited the locality again a week later, in company with other enthusiastic collectors. Although a severe frost had occurred in the interim, we again found the plants in excellent condition and without difficulty traced their origin to many tufts of wool-waste which remained on the field here and there. While we were carefully examining the acre of land where these plants grew, the owner of the farm strolled up to us, wondering no doubt what kind of treasure or what form of insanity could induce four respectable looking city men to wander up and down his old turnip patch, digging up now and then a weed and clapping it into a tin box. On inquiry from him we learned that the field had been dressed some years before with wool-waste, from the Stirling Mills at Lowell. This seems to be the form of conveyance selected by Erodium, therefore when you meet one of the species, do not conclude it is native, but look for wool-waste.—Emile F. Williams, Boston, Massachusetts.